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THE FOREMOST SINNER.

The supporters of Governor Wilson are finding it difficult to answer the pertinent question why he, as Governor of the state which has chartered the most conspicuous of the stilders of competition, did not strike at those offenders by amending or annulling their charters. Mr. Wilson has seen fit to condemn the present national administration as "Do-Nothing" and "Know-Nothing." But it exhibited the most exemplary energy in pursuing the monopolistic combinations to which New Jersey had issued letters of marque, while he as Governor of that state sat back and never lifted a finger to restrain or discipline them.

The constitution of New Jersey allows the Legislature and the Governor to co-operate in amending the incorporation laws. These laws must be general in character, no special act of incorporation being permitted. There could therefore be no possible ground for charging discrimination against one trust or another in proceeding to tie the hands of the great predatory organizations which New Jersey had turned loose with a license to operate throughout the country. Mr. Wilson has the presumption to censure the federal government for not protecting the country sufficiently against New Jersey-born monopolies or semi-monopolies. Yet what did he ever do to invoke the complete remedy of an amendment of the New Jersey incorporation law recalling the privileges recklessly bestowed on monopolistic concerns for the purpose of filling the state's treasury? Beyond a perfunctory reference in his first message to the scandal of existing incorporation methods he contributed absolutely nothing.

One apologist, "The Philadelphia Record," says that everything could not be done at once at the first session of the Legislature under Governor Wilson's administration and that at the second session both branches of the Legislature were Republican. But at the first session one branch was also Republican. Nevertheless, the Governor got through a great variety of reform legislation with Republican assistance. Why couldn't he bring about a simple amendment of the incorporation law ridding New Jersey of the reproach of being a wet nurse for obnoxious trusts? The answer is simple. Mr. Wilson lacked the courage to advocate with any show of vigor a change in the incorporation law which would operate to reduce the state's tainted revenue.

Blaming it on the Legislature is a mere makeshift. If the Governor had had an amendment to the incorporation law introduced in each house with his public approval and the two houses had then refused to pass his bill his skirts would be clean. But he never made a fight against the chartering of trusts as a means of raising revenue. On that question he was a "Do-Nothing," though not a "Know-Nothing." He is therefore of all citizens of the United States the least qualified to inveigh against governmental failure to discipline the trusts, since, having a greater opportunity than any other citizen to strike at trusts, he carefully tucked that opportunity away in a napkin. It is not pleasant or profitable to bear sin rebuked by the foremost of sinners.

NO VACUUM PROBABLE.

A former Attorney General of Massachusetts, Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury, has raised the point in an article in "The Independent" on the Presidential succession that should the election of a President and Vice-President be thrown into Congress and the House of Representatives should fail to choose a President and the Senate fail to choose a Vice-President before March 4 next there would be no means under existing law of continuing the government. Mr. Pillsbury's view is based on the fact that the framers of the present Presidential succession law were not contemplating the contingency of a failure on the part of the people and of Congress to elect a new President. They were dealing only with the problem of vacancies occurring in the course of a Presidential term, and the succession law accordingly designates the order of succession "in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States." There can be little doubt that the present statute was not intended to guard against a hiatus arising through the breakdown of the electoral machinery. Yet it is not at all clear that it would not serve to tide the country over such a hiatus, if no President and no Vice-President were on hand to qualify on March 4, 1913.

Mr. Pillsbury would be obliged, in order to prove the absolute insufficiency of the statute, to assume that the terms of the Cabinet officers would end on March 4 with the term of the outgoing President. But such is not the case. Cabinet officers are not appointed for specific terms and they in-

variably hold over into a new administration until their successors qualify. There being no President in sight on March 4 a vacancy in that office would exist, and it would be no great stretch of the spirit and purpose of the succession act to hold that the same procedure would apply in filling the vacancy as would apply in case of the absence of a President and Vice-President in the course of a term. The Secretary of State would naturally issue a proclamation convening Congress and then leave to that body the task of providing for the choice of a President and Vice-President through a new election.

Nature abhors a vacuum in government as well as in physics. The machinery for filling vacancies in the office of President is not perfect. Yet it is probably sufficient in a pinch, and there can be little question that it would be equal to the emergency in the improbable event that no President and Vice-President should be elected before the terms of the present incumbents expire.

BUTTONS OFF.

It is good news that Woodrow Wilson has begun to sew on buttons. Having, in his own language, "lost a button at a strategic point" while on his travels, he borrowed a needle and thread and closed up the gap in his attire. It ought to be an easy transition from his physical to his political clothing, so it is to be hoped that before long he will begin to sew buttons on his political principles, for there are many loose flaps about them sadly in need of pulling together and buttoning up.

For instance, he seems to have lost the button off the single-term declaration of the Baltimore platform, and has been utterly unable to wear it during the campaign. In fact, he will probably have to search for it among his discarded effects in order to furnish it up and appear in the complete uniform of a Democratic candidate. It is an essential part of that costume, and the Baltimore convention pledged him to wear it; but he neglected to put it on and has been going about half dressed all the fall.

Then there are the protective duties—unconstitutional trousers. They are supposed to be held up and made wearable by gradual tariff-changes-without-harm-to-protected-industries suspenders. Mr. Wilson has been proudly displaying the suspenders, but has never worn the trousers, perhaps because he saw from the first that the convention tailors had bungled about the buttons and the two couldn't be made to fit. Possibly now, with his ready thread and needle, he may fix up the garments and make them hang together after a fashion. There seems also to be a button off his tribute to "the great people of liberty loving Poland," the "ancient Italian people, whose love of liberty runs back to the days of the Roman Republic; the great Slavic people, the great peoples out of 'Sicily.' It won't button up to his description of "multitudes of men 'of the lowest class from the South 'of Italy and men of the manner 'sort out of Hungary and Poland.' The latter garment he was fond of, and it's a pity for him to have to hide it because it doesn't conveniently fasten to the new which political exigencies force him to wear. Moreover, there is a bad gap in his anti-boss coat. The New Jersey side of it looks well since he sponged off "Jim" Smith, but the rent in the sleeve shows Murphy and Taggart up, smiling in the hope that he will carry them to power at Albany and Indianapolis.

So it is high time for Mr. Wilson to get out his housewife. His costume was rather harlequin, anyway, with its patches of radical expediency based on to scholarly conservatism, and the seams have been badly split by his acrobatic endeavors to fit every pose to every audience. Needle and thread at strategic points are much needed.

PRICES IN JAPAN.

The old theory of a perpetual condition of pauper labor and extreme low prices in Japan must now be abandoned for a recognition of the fact that that country has aligned itself with the rest of the world industrially and economically as well as in education, diplomacy and war. It is true that wages are still somewhat lower than in most other civilized countries, but it is probable that in no other has their increase in late years, largely under the stress of strikes, been comparable with that in Japan, nor has the cost of living elsewhere advanced much if at all more rapidly.

If the scale of prices in 1887 be taken as the basis, it appears that in twenty-five years the cost of building has increased 54 per cent; that of clothing, 46 per cent; of furniture, 47 per cent; of food and drink, 41 per cent; of various forms of service, 54 per cent; and of the chief articles of food as distinguished from all, 150 per cent. These advances have not, however, been uniform, but have been subject to marked fluctuations, excepting in the case of the chief articles of food, which have steadily risen in price. Thus, the cost of building rose in 1900 to 122 per cent above 1887; of clothing, to 104 per cent; of furniture, to 123 per cent; of food and drink in general, to 98 per cent, and of service, to 108 per cent. The chief articles of food, upon which the cost of necessary sustenance depends, did not share this fluctuation, but had risen 28 per cent in 1895, 88 in 1900, 154 in 1905 and 159 in 1910.

The increase in wages has been continuous, without fluctuation, and much greater than that of prices of goods. From 1872 to 1887 there was an increase of 33 per cent. Beginning again with the rates of 1887 as a basis, the increase was 18 per cent in 1900, 34 in 1905, 114 in 1900, 137 in 1905 and 214 in 1910. The advance has occurred in all departments of labor, though not uniformly. Thus the wages of carpenters, masons and others engaged in house building have risen in the last twenty years from 12 or 15 cents a day to 40 or 50 cents. In the clothing trade in 1890 they ranged from 6 to 18 cents and now they are from 25 to 40 cents. The wages of common labor-

ers—coolies—have risen from 7 cents to 27 cents, and those of silk workers, the lowest of all, from 5½ cents to 15½ cents. All these rates are still very low when contrasted with those which prevail here. But their increase is significant of tendencies which are in progress in Japan and which are not to be checked.

THE FOREIGN-BORN VOTE.

The Federal Census Bureau recently issued a bulletin showing the strength of the foreign-born element in the voting population of the United States. In this city, if all the foreign-born males of twenty-one years or over were naturalized, they would constitute more than a majority of the electorate. But that is an exceptional ratio, since New York is in population predominantly foreign. Here less than 40 per cent of the alien element has become naturalized. In the country at large the proportion of foreign born is much smaller, but the tendency to seek naturalization is more pronounced. Of the 6,646,817 aliens of voting age in the United States in April, 1910, 3,034,117, or nearly 50 per cent, were naturalized. The alien voting strength is therefore only about 15 per cent of the total voting population in the United States; but it is so concentrated in a few states, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota and North Dakota, as to be a powerful factor in a national election.

The bulletin covering the whole country corroborates the fact established by the enumeration in this city that the natives of the Southeastern European countries are the least anxious to assume citizenship. Germans get naturalized more freely than any other aliens. Their percentage of naturalization for the whole country was 69.5. In New York City it was 65.5. The Irish come next, with a record of 67.8 for the country and 63.1 for New York. The percentage of Swedes naturalized was 62.8 and that of Englishmen 59.4.

On the other hand, only 17.1 per cent of the Italians in this country have become citizens, and of the Russians only 26.1. The Hungarians are still more backward in seeking the ballot, their percentage of naturalization being only 14.3, and these facts may help to allay the apprehension of the Democratic campaign managers caused by Governor Wilson's indiscreet allusions to the Poles, Hungarians and Italians in his "History of the American People." The foreign-born voters do not hang together politically. In fact, the natural antagonisms of race and nationality tend to split them up among the leading parties, and probably 200,000 to 250,000 of them are socialists. They form an element not to be reckoned with as a single mass thrown in one scale, but as an important contribution to the electoral influence in various states the general attitude of the voting majority.

FALLING FOUL OF HISTORY.

"The Labor World," of Pittsburgh, which has been devoting a good deal of attention to Governor Wilson's awkward efforts to reverse on the stump the attitude toward labor questions which he assumed for years in the study, commented recently on a passage in the Democratic candidate's speech in Scranton, Penn., as showing his unfamiliarity with the lines of his new role. Mr. Wilson, it reports, said to the Scranton miners:

You know that by the action of a Democratic House only two years ago the Bureau of Mines and Mining was fully equipped to act as a foster father of the miners of the United States and to go into these so-called private properties and see that the lives of human beings were just as much safeguarded as they would be on the streets of Scranton.

No claim could be more unjustified, even on its face, than the one made above. There was no Democratic House of Representatives two years ago. As "The Labor World" properly says, the law creating the Bureau of Mines was passed by the 61st Congress, which was Republican in both branches. It was approved by President Taft on May 16, 1910, nearly six months before the election at which the present Democratic House of Representatives was chosen.

Governor Wilson's lack of acquaintance with the history made at Washington in the last four years has betrayed him into many foolish remarks. He needs the counsel on his stumping tours of some Democrat who knows enough to know that his party elected a majority in the lower branch of Congress in 1910, not in 1908.

CHANGES ON THE MAP.

The war between Italy and Turkey was a minor affair in its military aspects, but major in its results to the map of Africa. It marked the end of Turkish sovereignty on that continent, which once extended from the Red Sea to the Atlas Mountains. It also practically marked the end of independent Mahometan sovereignty there, which once extended over the whole north of Africa as far as the central Sudan. Algeria, Egypt, Tunis and now Tripoli and Cyrenaica have successively passed into the hands of or under the control of the European powers which a century ago were terrorized by the pirates of those same Barbary States.

It marked, also, the advent of Italy on that continent in a quarter and to an extent which suggest the potency of great achievements hereafter. Somaliland and Eritrea can scarcely be viewed as material consequence, but the vast expanse of Tripoli, from the Mediterranean to the Tropic of Cancer, is rich in possibilities, as in memories. Under Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, Vandals and Byzantines, for many centuries those regions ranked among the richest of the world. Under Arab and Ottoman rule they fell into decay, leaving it now to be seen whether they are capable of renaissance under the rule of the descendants of the greatest of their oldtime owners. They are but a small part of the ancient Roman Empire, but at least they are sufficient to justify the title of a new Roman or Italian Empire in Africa.

Apart from diplomatic, military and commercial considerations, the world will be interested in the Italian occupation because of its promise of revelations of African archeology. Tripoli

and Cyrenaica or Barca are among the places in which traces of prehistoric man are most abundant and impressive. The country is a veritable storehouse of archaic remains, including dolmens and circles rivaling Stonehenge, celts, pyramids, trilobites and caves hewn in the living rock. It was the abode of primitive man and was an important seat of neolithic civilization, closely akin to but perhaps surpassing that of the Iberian Peninsula, of Brittany and of the British Isles. While these ancient remains endure, strange to say, there is scarcely a trace left of the centuries of Phoenician and Greek occupation.

To America the Tripolitan coast is of much historic interest on account of the stirring events of a century ago. It was the corsairs of Tripoli who were the most offensive and insolent of the Barbary pirates and the most extortionate in their demands for tribute and ransom. It was in the harbor of Tripoli that the Philadelphia was recaptured and burned, and that Bainbridge, Preble and Decatur won their fame; and it was across country to Derne that Eaton led an American force for the military invasion of Africa. In recent years American interest in that region has waned almost to the vanishing point, but it may be in a measure revived through the occupation and colonization of the provinces by the thousands of multitudinous immigrants to this country and through the enlarged market for American commerce which Italian development of the region will afford.

As a boss slayer Mr. Sulzer has attracted little attention so far outside the columns of the just-before-the-election-Murphy newspapers.

Fall is here. In sporting circles whacking the horsehide has given place to rushing the pigskin.

The sailing of the Greek fleet, even under "sealed orders," is not an overwhelmingly portentous occurrence, seeing that that fleet contains only one small battleship and four or five minor craft, and is otherwise composed of archaic trifles of the vintage of the early 80's.

I challenge any Progressive to mention which I am not either the author or have been the ardent advocate during my twenty-three years as your representative in Albany and Washington. From a speech of Mr. Sulzer at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Sulzer ought also to admit that he outdistanced the Progressives in shouting "Turn the rascals out!" and in proclaiming the virtues "of that great statesman, Richard Croker."

The revolt of General Diaz at Vera Cruz is regarded as the most serious of all with which the Madero government has had to contend. Happily, it concerns the United States much less directly than its predecessors along the border.

John J. McGraw is a good loser, which is a prime requisite in a first class man of sport.—Springfield Republican.

We are glad to note that much experience has put "our Jaw" into the Epictetus class of philosophers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The hatpin question received serious attention in Munich after several people had been injured by protruding pins. One of the measures adopted by the street-car authorities makes it safe to travel in them, no matter how many long hatpins at dangerous angles it may contain. The company warns its patrons against the perilous article of women's dress and asks that wearers of "protruding, sharp points" be reported to the conductor. When this is done he does not order the pins removed, but addresses the wearer politely, he says, "Allow me, please," and proceeds to reach an ornamental guard to the offensive point. "Women don't do so they will be asked to remove the pins," says a Munich letter.

Mugstus—The man who praises himself is never popular. Buggins—No, especially with the people who think he might be praising them.—Philadelphia Record.

"Once upon a time," writes an American woman from Munich, "the humbug was looked upon as a strictly American product. With its habitat in the land of Uncle Sam, the echo of its 'hum' might sometimes reach beyond the sea, but the bug itself, it was supposed, could never live and thrive except in the country which had produced it. The wooden putlogs, which had thrived the army of worthless nine promoters. But the humbug has become an institution in Germany, and American tourists who climb mountains incautiously will realize the fact when the edelweiss which they took home as proof of their deeds is discovered to be a sham, made in this city, with intent to deceive."

"What about this fashionable doctor?" asked the first creditor. "Shall we give him more time?" "I think so," answered the second creditor. "He has some good prospects."

"Several of his rich patients have not as yet had the appendix removed,"—Pittsburgh Post.

An advertising medium popularly known as a "sandwich man," who was evidently endowed with a sense of humor, had a lot of fun at a recent street meeting in Park Row, in front of The Tribune Building. An orator of Socialistic inclinations was addressing the noontime crowd. Contrary to custom the banner bearing the flaming torch and the names of the Socialistic nominees for President and Vice-President was not in evidence. The "sandwich man" noted this, and edging through the crowd, took a position behind the speaker. Then he raised his sign aloft. A laugh broke from the crowd, but the speaker mistook it for applause for an ironical thrust he had just delivered at capital. When it grew in volume he decided something was wrong. He turned around and then beheld the cause for the laughter. What he saw was a little, red-faced, grinning "sandwich man," rapidly wagging a sign bearing the name of a talking machine.

Robbs—Borrowell says he owes you a dollar. Sibbs—Oh, that's all right; Borrowell owes anything he owes.—Philadelphia Record.

THE RENT PAYERS' TROUBLES.

Relief Expected from "Little Tin Plate" Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In St. Matthew, Chapter xvii, we are told of a king who took an account of his servants, one of whom owed him

10,000 talents. The servant fell down, begged for patience and promised to pay all, and was forgiven the debt. But the same servant sent out and found one of his fellow servants who owed him a hundred pence, and he laid hands on him and took him by the throat, saying: "Pay me what thou owest." The fellow servant fell down and begged for mercy, which was refused.

Now, the king is our government, the delinquent servant is the taxpayer and the fellow servant is the rent payer. The taxpayer gets all the titles to the tribute that he takes from the government that was organized to establish justice and preserve the freedom of all the citizens. He is treated with the greatest patience and solicitude when he happens to be in arrears in his rent to the state, being given years in which to pay. If he must borrow to make good, he is defended from the usury of the money lender. The government enforces his contract with his tenant, even though it be no freer than a contract between a lion and a lamb.

Now, how does the taxpayer treat his fellow servant, the rent payer? If he is soft-hearted he may not go for the rent himself; he will send his agent to get it. If, through sickness in the family, or lack of work, or any other cause, the rent cannot be paid, the fellow servant has three days, which the law gives him, to test the tender mercies of the pawnbroker, if there be anything left to pledge to him.

If the fellow servant cannot pay he will beg in vain for mercy. The agent has no authority to be merciful. The defenseless rent payer, who often enjoys the proud title of American citizen, is sentenced to eviction by his own judicial public servant, and thrown from his home by the strong armed marshals of his own government.

The general curiosity as to the names and addresses of the taxpayers is seeking satisfaction in the "Little Tin Plate Ordinance," which is to have a hearing on Monday, October 21, at 2:30 o'clock, in the aldermanic chamber. The resultant relief from awful oppression and cruelties of agents that is expected from the ability to inform ethical owners of the deeds done in their names is very great.

The philosophers of the Tenants' Union express the belief that the tin plate law, duly enforced, will renovate our city and clean out its moral and physical plague spots as nothing else that has been proposed could.

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, President Tenants' Union. New York, Oct. 18, 1912.

THE TRIBUNE FOR FAIR NEWS.

Correspondent Praises Its Presentation of Political Speeches.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I want to congratulate The Tribune on the able and fair reports it is printing of the speeches made by the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Your report from Troy shows that The Tribune is living up to the promises of its streetcar advertising and giving its readers the news first. The Tribune is progressive along the right lines—the news columns for facts, editorial columns for opinions.

There are a great many Democrats who read The Tribune for its many excellent features, and I, for one, am glad to see that you are not affronting our intelligence by trying to misrepresent the greatest man our party has put to the front since Cleveland's time. H. CHILSON. New York, Oct. 18, 1912.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Fast Becoming Menace to Country, New Yorker Declares.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I thoroughly agree with "K. A.'s" letter to The Tribune of October 14. The immigration problem is rapidly becoming a menace to the peace and prosperity of our country. Yet we remain blind.

Our courts, both civil and criminal, are crowded with the class that "K. A." writes about. We may not have the Bible read in our public schools, nor may any teacher mention the name of Christ at Christmas time.

Is the Industrial Workers of the World movement conducive to good citizenship and the observance of our laws? We are coming face to face with a serious crisis, and wiser heads than "K. A.'s" and mine know it and are silent. New York, Oct. 16, 1912. K. B.

HIS POLITICAL CREED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: To-day's editorial "Progress Back to Marcy" is suggestive. You quote Governor Wilson as saying of Mr. Sulzer, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the Empire State, that he "is of a kind to gratify Progressives Democrats very greatly." Mr. Sulzer declares himself to be a firm believer in the doctrine of "to the victor belongs the spoils" as a practical rule of politics and of governmental administration. This, then, is the Democratic idea of progressiveness, as stated by the Democratic nominee for President. WILLIAM B. HOPSON. Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1912.

CALIFORNIA'S ELECTORS.

Some Home Observations on Decision Against Taft Ticket.

From The Argonaut, San Francisco. Of the moral rights of the case [involving the wiping out of the Taft electors in California] there can be no doubt in minds not blinded or blinded by partisan feeling. In common sense and common honesty, only electors candidate loyal to the Republican party and to its nominees ought to go on the ballot under the designation "Republican." In common sense and common honesty, Progressive candidates ought to go on the ballot designated "Progressive." The fact of having been chosen as members of a nominally Republican convention cannot in reason or morals be urged as justifying men who are not Republicans in a fraudulent use of the name "Republican." One who by accident or design finds himself for the moment in possession of property not his own has no right other than that of the thief: a thief may be said to have any right to divert such property to his own uses in defiance of the rights and wishes of the real owner.

It is worth noting in this connection that it has remained for California alone to bear the shame of an attempt in defiance of every rule of fair dealing and every suggestion of plain morality. In Oregon a single Progressive contrived to sneak himself into a place on the Republican electoral ticket, only to be called down under reproach and disgrace by the authorities of the Progressive movement in that state. In Kansas the same kind of fraud as that sought to be perpetrated in California was successful to the point of officially enrolling Progressive candidates under the Republican banner. There came upon the Progressive authorities such a sense of injustice and of shame, such a reaction of self-dignity, that the project was abandoned with open acknowledgments and humiliating apologies. It is not to the credit of California that the Progressive movement here is sustained in dishonest courses by a more calloused hardness.

People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Only three weeks more remain before the opening night of the opera at the Metropolitan will mark the commencement of the regular New York season, bringing people back to town for the winter from the various suburban resorts and country seats on Long Island, in Westchester County, the Hudson River Valley and elsewhere in the vicinity of New York.

As the number of debutantes this year is larger than that of twelve months ago, it follows that the winter will be gay and the last, since there will be proportionately more entertainments of every conceivable character for the young girls now awaiting their launch into society.

The programme of afternoon receptions, dinners, luncheons, theatre parties, and above all, dances, scheduled for December is already beginning to be crowded, and is growing daily at such a rate that ere long difficulty will be experienced in preventing the clashing of dates.

Meanwhile the autumn, with all its outdoor life and pastimes, its open air horse shows, its gymkhanas, its polo matches and its racing, is drawing to a close.

Racing, not of a public but of a semi-private character, has been a notable feature of the present fall. The races at Locust Valley organized by the Piping Rock Club were brought to a successful close yesterday, the meeting extending over three days, with a card of some two dozen flat races and steeplechases for cups and purses, amounting to a total of about \$25,000.

These will be followed by the fall meetings of the United Hunt and Racing Association on Saturday next, and on Wednesday and Friday week, at Belmont Park Terminal, with the customary races for army officers, whose appearance in uniform always adds to the picturesque character of the scene.

Those meetings are very popular with the fashionable world of New York, furnish the occasion for a gay and brilliant gathering of society, and serve to encourage hospitality, most of the country guests on Long Island being filled with eagerness for the week end in connection with the races. Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former American Ambassador to France, gave a large dance last night at her place at Westbury, in connection with yesterday's races at Piping Rock.

Wedding bells still continue to ring out merrily, and marriages as well as announcements of engagements follow one another in profusion.

Among the marriages set for the coming week is that of Miss Catherine Cameron, daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, to Judith H. Sears, on Thursday next, at Clifton House, her country place at Rosebank, on Staten Island.

On account of the illness of the bride's sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, the wedding will be a very quiet one. Duncan Cameron's daughter, Mary, will be her attendant. Zenas Sears, Jr., will be the best man, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Dodd.

Another wedding of the week will be that of Miss Mildred Page Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Bayne by her first marriage, to Augustus W. Kelley, Jr., on Wednesday, in Grace Church church.

Miss Helen Johnson will be the maid of honor, and the remaining attendants of the bride will include Mrs. Edward N. Townsend, Jr. (formerly Miss Beatrice Nicholas), and who was married only a fortnight ago, Miss Yvonne Gaud, Miss Cornelia Brown, Miss Ruth Adams and Miss Christine Kelley.

Sydney Kelley will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will consist of Edward Kane, Donald Moore, Robert T. Winmill and Alfred Mackay. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the bride's mother at her house, in West 11th street.

On Friday next the annual charity ball for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital will take place in the ballroom of the Garden City Hotel, Long Island, and will be in the nature of a fancy dress dance.

It is an entertainment which is always extensively attended by the New York colony on Long Island, and the women in charge of the affair, who will receive the guests and from whom tickets may be obtained, comprise Mrs. Charles Steele, of Westbury, Long Island; Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. Richard Trimble.

A Halloween ball will be given on the following night at the Ardley Club, being a fancy dress affair. The annual Halloween ball at Tuxedo will not take place until November 8. It is a dance that is always looked upon with particular interest, owing to the presence of most of the debutantes of the impending winter.

The Halloween dance at Tuxedo is indeed considered in the light of a species of preliminary center for the young girls about to be presented to society, and as furnishing the latter an idea of the character of the crop of the season's buds. They will be extensively represented at Tuxedo, and as usual most of the villas and cottages in the park and all the available rooms of the clubhouse will be filled with guests for the occasion.

Cardinal Farley officiated yesterday in the private chapel of his residence, in Madison avenue, at the marriage of Miss Leontine Marié, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Marié, to Police Magistrate Charles N. Harris.

The bride is a niece of the late Peter Marié, one of the best known and most popular figures in New York society. The bridegroom is a widower, with two children, his first wife having been a daughter of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. The Cardinal will leave town to-morrow, attended by Monsignor Lewis, for Denver to preside at the consecration of the new cathedral there.

Prince Salvatore Brancaccio, head of the second branch of the historic Roman house of Brancaccio, whose wife, the late princess, who died three years ago, was a lady in waiting to Queen Marguerite, was a daughter of the late Hickson Field, of New York, has arrived from Italy, and is staying with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, at their country place, at Harrison, N. Y.

Another wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Morgan, to Williams Field, in the Church of the Transfiguration, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

man, and the ushers included Monroe Douglas Robinson, Bernard S. Carter, Courtlandt C. Moss, Robert W. Morgan, Francis H. McAdoo and Edward B. Whitman, of New York; George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Roger Emory, G. Howland Shaw, of Boston; Frederick Pruyn, of Albany; Frederick B. Reid and Thomas Plummer, of Providence, and Gilbert Mather, of Philadelphia.

Following the ceremony there was a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, the aunt of the bride, at their house, in East 65th street. The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rathbone, of Albany.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is entertaining a large week-end party and gave a dance last night at Gladlyffe, her place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, in connection with yesterday's annual Highland horse show at Garrison. Among her guests are Charles Carroll, of Doughoregan Manor, Md., and Mrs. Carroll, who have lately arrived from Paris, after several years spent abroad.

Mrs. Cecil Bingham, formerly Mrs. Samuel S. Chauncey, of Brooklyn, and now married to General Hon. Cecil Bingham, of the British army, younger son of the Earl of Lucan, has arrived at the Ritz-Carlton from her home in London for several weeks' stay.

Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, who has spent the summer abroad with her little girl, is at the Plaza for a short stay, before proceeding to Eire, Penn.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons and Miss Parsons are at the Gotham for a fortnight, where Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder are likewise spending a few days.

Sidney Lanier Smyth has left town for Pleto, Cal., to visit his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Rutherford. Mrs. Sidney Lanier Smyth is at her home, in East 35th street, for the season.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, whose daughter, Esther Cleveland, makes her debut this winter in New York, has become one of the patronesses of the Junior Cotillions series of dances.

Lord Osborne Beauclerk, brother and next heir of the Duke of St. Albans, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on board the *Arcton*, after spending a few days in New York, at the St. Regis.

Engagements of the last week have included that of Harvey Graham, brother of Mrs. Jay Gould, to Miss Frances W. Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry, of Lexington avenue. Miss Henry made